(SRI T. CHANNIAH.)

Grants sanctioned to the Village Panchayets in Tumkur District during 1954-55.—Well Works.—(*concld.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Village Panchayet	Grant by the Planning Commission	Contribution by State Government
	(9) Sira Taluk.—	Rs.	Rs.
1	Hemdore	750	375
2	Nerlahalli	750	375
3	Yeramadanahalli ...	800	400
4	Thogarigunte	650	325
5	Baragur	750	375
6	Guligenahalli	750	375
7	Hunjanalu	800	400
8	Mudimadu	800	400
9	Inam Borasandra	800	400
	(10) Pavagada Taluk.—		
1	Inam Venkatapura	300	150
2	Kallappanaikanahalli	900	450
3	Gujjanadu	900	450
4	Gujjanadu	600	300
5	Krishnagiri	750	375
6	Kannamedi	900	450
7	Kilarahalli	800	400
8	Mugadalbetta	800	400
	Gand Total ...	92,000	46,000

Adikarnatakas of Nittur (Permission to settle in Bidare Amrit Mahal Kaval).

Q.—642. **Sri C. M. ANNAYYAPPA** (Gubbi).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) from how long a time have the Adikarnatakas of Nittur in Gubbi Taluk been representing to Government seeking permission to settle and reside in Bidare Amrit Mahal Kaval;

(*b*) the annual income derived by them from this kaval?

A.—**Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA** (Minister for Agriculture).—

(*a*) Since 1951.

(*b*) A direct income of Rs. 215.

Questions and Answers: Daily Disposals.

1 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question No. 275 in the IV set was not disposed of finally.

Sri V. R. NAIDU (Malleswaram).—I rise to a point of order, Sir. ಈಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಮಿತ್ರರು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಹಲವಾರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಗತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶ ದೊರಕದೇ ಹೋಗಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No point of order in this. We have considered the point already. It is a matter in which I cannot extend the time or relax the rule. I have said this a number of times. I have said that it will be a breach of the rule if I relax it. Therefore it is a

matter to be considered just as it should be considered, only by the Committee to recommend amendments to the Rules of Procedure. I cannot myself relax the rule.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹರೆಡ್ಡಿ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷದ ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಇತ್ತು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕಾರಾವ ಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತಾವೂ ಸಹ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have given my opinion more than once and I have said that if I go on relaxing the rule, it will be more a breach of the rule than anything else. I do not want to commit such breach of the rules. It is for the Committee set up to amend the Rules of Procedure to suggest changes if necessary. If the Committee makes provision to extend the time, then I have no objection. Otherwise, I myself cannot relax the rules and it is not right also on my part to relax the rules. Therefore I appeal to all the members to co-operate with me to dispose of all the questions put down for answers until that rule is relaxed by the Committee and also approved by the House.

Sri B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY (Malavalli).—Sir, may I make a suggestion without relaxing the rule? Sometimes questions from the end used to be taken up for answers add sometimes from the beginning, so that questions listed at the end in the list also had some chance of being taken up for answers.

Mr. SPEAKER.—No such procedure was in vogue.

Sri V. R. NAIDU.—Will my question be taken up? During the question-hour itself I must put it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not necessary. It will be printed with answers in the day's proceedings. Questions put down for answers on a day but not taken up for some reason or other, will be printed in the day's proceedings with answers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ (ಜಾವಗರ್).—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳ ಕಾರಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಾ ದಿನದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿ ಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆಗ ಆಯಾ ದಿನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಮೇಲೆಯೂ ಉಪ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member. It is all left to the Hon'ble Members themselves to co-operate with me and help me in disposing of all the questions until the rule is amended by the Special Committee and approved by this House.

*Sri M. V. RAMA RAO (Tumkur).—Sir, with regard to the answering of questions, it has been brought to your notice on previous occasions that in respect of questions on identically the same subject and seeking to elicit practically the same information, notices of which have been sent in by more than one Hon'ble Member, questions tabled by certain members are selected for being answered, while the other similar questions which could be answered with the same information available with the Government are not being answered on the floor of this House. Without desiring to be offensive, this, I should say, is treating the Legislature in a cavalier fashion. I am sure that every Hon'ble Member of this House therefore looks up to you to prevent such things hereafter at least. While information is readily available with the Government, questions are answered only if the Government choose, and in the question of choice, it is not the Ministers who are in a position to look into the questions and select the answers, but it is some clerk in the Secretariat who has the final voice in determining whose questions should be answered and whose shall not be. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. Unless you stand up for the rights of Hon'ble Members of this House, we do not expect the Government to be able to appreciate the viewpoint of Hon'ble Members who have been sending notices of questions. We do not come here like school boys awaiting if there are questions to be taken up and we do not know on what day any particular question will be taken up and answered. Besides, we find that different answers are given to the same question on two different occasions by two different Ministers

* Indicates that the speech has not been revised by the Member concerned.

(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

in the same House and there is no sanctity either, because Government have the final voice in answering. These are the things which will make a travesty and mockery of question hour in which information is sought to be elicited. I hope you will be able to prevent this.

I associate myself with the anxiety expressed by other members with regard to questions that have been sent. I may bring to your notice also that questions of which notices have been sent for the January Session in 1953 and questions which have been tabled for the Budget Session 1954 still remain unanswered. If answers were not readily available then, they could have been laid on the table of House on the opening day of the next session. Even that does not appear to have been done this time. Questions, notices of which have been given, have not been answered and remain unanswered till this day. And no reasons have been furnished. This is not the way of treating us.

MR. SPEAKER.—Does the Hon'ble Member mean that answers have not been furnished to questions tabled during the previous session?

SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Yes. There are so many questions for which answers have not been furnished.

SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.—You may recollect, Sir, that in the Special Committee set up for amending the Rules of Procedure of which you were a member, this matter was considered at great length and certain differing viewpoints have been expressed and we have not been in a position to consider the report either, because of the intransigence of the Hon'ble the Chief Minister who happened to get himself elected to that Committee. He did not chose to attend the meetings of the Committee and it is impossible for the report of the Committee to be given effect to without the co-operation of the Government. If the Chief Minister makes himself so indispensable to the Committee, he should have found the time, the leisure and the willingness to serve in that Committee with a certain amount of humility. This is not the way of treating the Legislature. The sooner we end this system the better it is.

*SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, discussions of this nature without proper motion would be really unfair not merely to the ministers but also to the Chair and the Hon'ble Members as well. Generalisations are made, insinuations are trotted out and we have to hear and go. I think that ought not to be the procedure. For instance if a minister or two ministers answer in a different way, there is the House to check it up. But to make a generalisation like that and level a charge on the person is unfair. Similarly, the Chief Minister is not here. And there is no motion set down. And to make charges I think is not consistent with the dignity of this House. I request the Hon'ble Member, if there is any motion, to bring it before the House. Let a motion be brought before the House and necessary action taken.

Further, a point was made that questions are lying unanswered even though notices were given long before this session, *i.e.* in 1953 and 1954. That may be brought to the notice of the Chair and I am sure the Chair has ample powers to deal with the situation; that is better than making such charges here in a cavalier fashion.

*SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—I wish to state that soon after question hour, if there are any difficulties felt by members, they may represent them to the Chair, especially when the Speaker cannot allow more than a prescribed number of minutes for questions. When we have got grievances to represent to the Chair and we are feeling about them everyday, I want the Minister to point out the provision of law under which a motion has to be brought before the House in regard to representation of grievances before the Chair. I cannot understand how a motion can be brought before the House to represent a grievance to state that questions tabled previously have been or have not been answered. Does that require a motion being put down? Should we not bring to the notice of the Chair the grievances which we have felt? I do not think my friend should take these things seriously.

He can answer tomorrow if not today. Let him consult the Leader. There are grievances put forward here. Why should the Leader be absent? There is a direct charge which the Speaker is himself aware of when he was on that Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The point is whether the Chief Minister wantonly absented himself to delay the proceedings.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—A date was fixed for the meeting and he did not attend. Tomorrow he may say that he absented himself on account of some other work. There is nothing wrong in saying so or putting forward that plea. But, for that, I do not think a motion is necessary.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—In fairness, he should have put the question in his presence and not during his absence.

*Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City—North).—Sir, this is not the first time that such questions have been addressed to the Chair. Time and again some Hon'ble Members of this House have been representing to the Chair that the Government should take prompt steps to answer all the questions given notice of. It has also been brought to the notice of the Speaker that some other questions, you call them convenient or inconvenient, remain unanswered and particularly certain questions of certain Members of the same type are answered while questions of others are not answered. This is not the first time Sri M. V. Rama Rao has raised this point. Even on previous occasions he has raised the point. And even the previous Speaker had promised to look into the matter. If such questions remain unanswered or differently answered and if on two different days similar questions are differently answered in the same House, is it not right on the part of Members to bring that to the attention of the Chair?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What he says is that it is not right to make any insinuation.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If the insinuation is inherent, what can be done?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is to be avoided. That is better. I do not agree with you there. If there is no insinuation all right.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—But they should not read any insinuation where there is none. Therefore we want facilities to be provided to the members and their rights safeguarded and all the questions answered.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So far as the points raised by Sri M. V. Rama Rao are concerned, I can say that they will be looked into and I will request Government also to co-operate with me in furnishing all the answers as early as possible.

Regarding the arrangement of questions, I will try from the next session to marshal these questions and see that similar questions appear on the same day so that there will be no waste of time.

Regarding Rules of Procedure to be adopted, I will take the earliest opportunity to call for a meeting to discuss some of the important issues which have been raised and it is left to the members of the Committee to take the earliest decisions and place it before the House for approval. I therefore request the wholehearted support of this House and the Government to settle all these matters amicably so that the proceedings of this House may go on smoothly.

Rajpramukh's recommendations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received following Orders from His Highness the Rajpramukh in regard to the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill:

> "In pursuance of clause (1) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Rajpramukh of Mysore, do hereby recommend that the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954 be introduced and moved in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.
>
> JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
> *Rajpramukh of Mysore.*"

(MR. SPEAKER.)

"In pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I, Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Rajpramukh of Mysore, do hereby recommend that the Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1954, be considered by the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR,
Rajpramukh of Mysore."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

SECRETARY.—As required by rule 90-F of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I lay on the table of the House a copy of the Mysore Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1954 as passed by the Legislative Council on the 19th October 1954.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1954.

Introduction.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Bill has been introduced.

Motion to consider.

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration.

I wish to make a few remarks for the consideration of the House, Sir. In the supplementary grants, demands for which were put forward recently, the necessity for the demands has been fairly indicated, and it has also been shown that these items could not have been foreseen and that provisions had to be made specially because the Centre came to the aid of the Government to help them to take up these constructive works. On that motion there were several cut motions which have all been answered and the supplementary grants have been conceded by this Hon'ble House. In view of the fact that the bulk of appropriation will be appropriation of Central assistance which is shown, I do not think that there is any difficulty in approving this Appropriation Bill."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I have got my own difficulties in regard to this Appropriation Bill. Sir, the Government now seek to appropriate Rs. 1,13,17,800 and they desire that this House should vote this amount for further expenditure. It is true, Sir, that a portion of this grant is covered by the grants by the Government of India. But if you study the Budget, we find that they had taken into consideration the grant made by the Central Government also and I know some of the items included here are covered by the Budget that has already been sanctioned. But anyhow the passing of this Appropriation Bill does enhance the liability of this Government and funds to that extent have to be found.

Sir, I have urged on previous occasions that whenever supplementary demands for grants are introduced in this House, Government should give this House an indication of their financial position of the State ; and I had also pointed out that it was the practice previously that whenever the Dewans of those days addressed the Representative Assembly, they would review the entire financial position as it existed at that time and they would let the House know as to what the actual state of financial position was. But unfortunately, the Governmemt have not indicated as to how the financial position stands today. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any action to balance the Budget. We are all aware that we passed a deficit Budget—a Budget which revealed a huge deficit to the extent of nearly 3.4 crores. I will be obliged to know whether the